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New-Pork Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1882.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Khedive has dismissed Arabi Pacha from his office of Minister of War, ==== The water in the Mahmoudieh Canal continues to fall Cairo. = English-French occupation of Port Said is projected, = John Dillon spoke yesterday against the Repression of Crime bill. There is some feeling in certain quarters in China over the appointment of John Russell Young as United States Minister to that country. Three American sea-captains in China are in trouble in consequence of a brawl,

Domestic.-Frederick C. Andrews, first mate of the ship Aifred D. Snow, was arrested at San Francisco yesterday for killing a sailor. === Miss Flora Tillman attempted to commit suicide at Fort Wayne, Ind. Runnymede is hopelessly broken down at Saratega. - The body of Ernest Spencer, who disappeared from Milwaukee, was found near his house, Three prospectors were murdered near San Antonio by Apaches, George Olds, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, has resigned. A train from Boston on the Providence Road was thrown on a side-track by a misplaced switch. Sherman Miller, a hotel-keeper at Millers-Yown, Penn., was killed in front of his hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Henry E. Abbey talked yesterday with a TRIBUNE reporter in regard to his plans for next season. ==== The local seaside and Sound resorts were crowded yesterday with Coney Island. === Several Irish organizations

will go into camp at Peekskill to-day.

Persons leaving town for the season, and swarmer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

It was certainly better for this country that the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock than it would have been if Plymouth Rock had landed on the Pilgrims. But our keen appreciation of this fact is probably better shown by letting the Rock alone than by cutting it up into slabs to place in the walls of churches that have been appropriately named by patriotic Christians. And, moreover, will not the good Congregationalists of Harlem be approaching too tinued indefinitely. The well-nigh inevitable dangerously near relic-worship for strict Protestants if they carry out their present inten-

A decided change for the better has been made in the management of Roosevelt Hospital, and if the superintendent is able to carry out all his ideas there will not be a chance for the most captious coroner to censure the institution again, as was properly done recently in the Gutermuth case. Some other hospitals in the city would do well to follow the example set by Roosevelt, Information that ought to be made public is too often suppressed, lest the reputation of the force was framed for a distinct and honhospital should suffer. The result is that the orable purpose, namely, to secure a large reputation suffers, although not in the way revenue with the greatest possible that was feared.

It must give Old Trinity peculiar sensations to have the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor calling attention to the wretched condition of some of the tenement houses which are owned by this venerable corporation, and which return to it a handsome income. The society is energetic and persevering, and no doubt will pull the parish through. What it has already accomplished will be seen by an article in our local columns. That Old Trinity twenty-one years. Each year, in the light of needed to be reminded that charity begins at home there can be no doubt; but it can be said in defence of the vestrymen and their assistants that many of the buildings were let on leng leases and were under the temporary control of the tenauts.

The criticisms uttered in and out of Parlia. ment upon the course of the Government in derfully large, and raised at incredibly small contributions of money for political purposes, allowing the bombardment of Alexandria have expense. The taxes fall so lightly upon the paid to a member of Congress, are in violation not been so grave as they have been annoying. As it is the small ills of life that are hardest to bear, so Mr. Gladstone probably has been more disturbed by the sneers and in- Is it quite wise, by hasty and ill-considered A circular asserting this, and warning persons nuendoes thrown out by his critics, especially in the House of Commons, than he would have been by more serious opposition. The irritat- is it right, in acting upon such a matter, to vited to contribute by Mr. Hubbell's Congresing nature of the fault-finding that he has borne with great equanimity, will be found well de- tion of certain classes of constituents, regardscribed in a letter from Mr. Smalley, which | less of consequences to the system as a whole we publish on another page. The Premier or to the general prosperity? might reasonably have expected better treatment in the House of his friends.

Much good has already been accomplished At one time last week 1,139 little children were enjoying themselves in pleasant country

Fund. Five parties are now ready to be the bill determined upon by the majority and submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow. 723 children had been beneficiaries of the started off within a few days. The first band reported by the committee. How long must how much benefit and pleasure they had gained from their vacation of two weeks. The sub-August is the most trying month of the year in the tenement-house districts.

Before Mr. Tillman was ousted from the seat in Congress which he had stolen and held through fraud, he made a speech, which deserves a wider circulation than it will get in The Record. In it he asserted the Caucasian's "God-given right to rule where any consider-"able number of his race sojourn among the "colored races." This is only a sample of the insults that he buried in the faces of the American people, white and black alike. And yet Mr. Tillman declares that he will be returned to Congress again by the votes of the colored men in his district. He must have great confidence that fraud and violence will be successful at the next election, or he would can discharge in a body or individually. M. not thus dare court the negroes by abuse. The de Freycinet's Cabinet, as a whole, serves the presence of this man again in Congress will be an insult to the whole Nation. Mr. Tillman's speech is wholesome reading for those Northern voters who are tired of the cry of fraud in the South.

The leaders are about all that remains of the freight-handlers' strike. It is one of the the Government on the wine duties, they did worst features of the labor troubles that they bring forth a plentiful crop of demagogues. to discipline the Minister of Finance and pos-Several that were only in bud in 1881, when the brewers' men and the bakers went on in favor of making judges elective they aimed strike, are now in full blossem. Last year these | at M. Humbert, but not at his colleagues. In men worked during the day and helped on the like manner, the new votes in the Chamber strike by speaking in the evening. Then their are to be intrepreted as signs of opposition to they have devoted all their time to agitation. as evidence of any determination to be rid of Their object, therefore, has been perfectly the Cabinet as a whole. These votes on the apparent, and their advocacy has worked to Paris Mayoralty make the third defeat which the disadvantage of those whom they professed to serve. These agitators are small politicians | but not one of those reverses has been intended with Socialistic tendencies, and their aim has been to gain influence for their party and cise supreme control over every department of themselves. Naturally, when the business men administration. In order to do this they must saw this, their sympathy for the freighthandlers decreased. But these demagogues have succeeded to a certain degree in their rapidly; no water has been supplied to the public in plans. They have made themselves more their own satisfaction. Alexandria since noon on Saturday. = It is re- widely known among laborers and have gained that 8,000 persons are starving a certain influence. As to the freight-handlers themselves, many of them have found employment in other kinds of work. A few yet remain in idleness, foolishly hoping that the railway companies may find themselves blocked next month, when more treight will be shipped.

TAX TINKERS.

The Senate is not establishing a reputation for wisdom. It has already changed the Revenne bill so that nobody, not even the gentlemen who offered the amendments adopted, can tell what amount of revenue will be left. Yet the work goes on, with no sign that an end is near. Last Wednesday a bare majority voted to cut down the tax on tobacco to 12 be allowed to resign while their associates cents a pound, involving a probable loss of remain in office the Deputies will carry their \$6,000,000; on Saturday a motion was made, point and have every member of the Ministry at and is still pending, to reduce the tax to 8 their mercy. If a compromise has been arranged cents, which would cut off about \$6,000,000 | whereby they can retain their portfolios by more, provided the present system were in making equivocal concessions to the Chamber, other respects undisturbed. But the Senate also voted on Saturday to allow farmers and assault can be planned. Unless the Premier and producers to sell at retail at the place of production, up to \$100 a year, and to furnish visitors; the weather was particularly warm at their employes with tobacco without payment of tax. Senators can hardly be unaware that passed resolutions of regret at the death of Miss this change would produce serious conse-Parnell. = The Chinese Ambassador arrived in quences. No man living can judge to what the city, = The 47th Regiment, of Brooklyn, extent it would affect the revenue, because it is utterly impossible to watch all producers, or as well to abandon the attempt to collect any tax upon tobacco, as to open the door so widely to frauds of every description.

But "amendments" of almost every conceivable sort will be offered, if the Senate permits. There are several thousand articles reached by the internal revenue and tariff Laws. Each of these affects the special and private interest of some individuals. The sole idea with not a few Senators seems to be that this or that constituent can be pleased by offering and urging an amendment, whether the change proposed would be for the public interest or not. Tinkering in this most unworthy spirit can be conresult is that the pending measure will become so mischievous and unjust that the very Senators whose amendments have been adopted will be compelled to defeat the measure as a whole, because its passage would disgrace them, prostrate industry and bankrupt the Treasury. For there is literally no end to the changes that may be made, if Senators act and vote with an eye single to the private interest of individuals, and without regard to the gen-

eral public welfare. Would it not be well for Republican Senators to pause a little for sober consideration? The system of taxation now in dental benefits to the industry of the country as a whole. Men may and do differ widely as to the soundness of the reasonings which governed in the framing of that system. But no man, whose partisanship has not become utterly reckless of the truth, will deny that the controlling motive of those who have devised the present system was to build up industry and increase public prosperity. In this spirit the best men of the Republican party have labored for experience, new modifications have been suggested. The system has grown during all this time more effective, less burdensome to the people, better adapted to the needs of the people that their very existence is commonly forgotten. The prosperity which has resulted is the wonder and the admiration of the world. votes, to poke holes in a system so long matured and so carefully adjusted? Especially, vote with reference to the personal gratifica-

Congress was unquestionably right in decidthis year by The TRIBUNE Fresh Air Fund. effects of each change proposed. Had it ad-

has a high respect for the party whose wise, patient, cautious and conservative financial legislation during the past twenty-one years has brought such great prosperity. It classes of constituents.

A FLURRY IN FRANCE.

The French Deputies will not be satisfied with anything less than absolute sovereignty. They allow the President of the Republic to select a Premier from the overcrowded benches of the Left, and that Premier to choose his associates in the Ministry; but they look upon the Ministry as a body of clerks whom they ignoble purpose of keeping out of office the only political leader whose personal influence with the country at large is undetermined. The Deputies have not desired to overturn it. But they are bent upon dismissing individual members of the Ministry who offer resistance to their will. When they voted against not intend to turn out the Cabinet, but merely sibly to discharge him outright. When they voted sincerity was little questioned. This season | the Minister of Interior and Worship, and not the Ministry have suffered within six months, as a Cabinet crisis. The Deputies wish to exerestablish the precedent that a Minister is a servant, who can be dismissed at their own pleasure whenever he is not doing his work to The President of the Republic has been

throughout his career almost a fanatical champion of the sovereignty of the Legislature, but he has had the courage to offer strenuous resistance to the encroachments of the Deputies upon executive power. He did not accept M. Say's resignation after the vote on the wine duties, and he directed M. Humbert to retain his portfolio, although it was plain that the Deputies expected him to retire from office. The present crisis has been averted through the President's personal influence, although it is not easy to understand how so decisive a vote as 278 to 172 has been explained away as implying anything less than lack of confidence. If either M. Humbert or M. Goblet there will be a momentary half until another over administration as well as legislation.

These reflections tend to justify the course of the Scrutia de Liste. He was reproached at the time with forming a Ministry of clerks, the record. As if that were possible. but they were executive, not legislative, clerks. If they were a Ministry of small men, they went down with the dignity of a Grand Ministry. Their independence was not degraded and their leader had not been false to his convictions. If he had abandoned temporarily the system of electoral reform with which he was identified, he might have been in office. to-day, but his Ministers would have been subjected to the same exasperating discipline cinet's associates so discreditable, and his own prestige with the people would have rapidly disappeared. There are no constitutional checks by which the Ministry can restrict the supremacy of term, like the Cabinet at Washington, Nor the leaders of the majority in the elective England. They cannot take advantage of exceptional acts of prerogative, nor subject the Legislature to the restraints of tradition or precedent. There is only one way in which they can enlarge their own functions. It is by directing the policy and shaping the relations of political parties. The Scrutin de Liste would have effected a racheal change in political organization and might have tended to release the Ministry from their present con-

dition of dependence, POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS. It ought to have been hardly necessary for the Attorney-General of the United States to give an exhaustive and formal opinion that a member of Congress is not an "officer or emcountry as a whole, and more conducive to playe of the Government." But certain advothe general prosperity. The revenue that it cates of Civil Service reform, in their excess of has enabled the Government to raise is won- zeal, have sought to make it believed that of the act which prohibits such payments by an officer or employe of the Government to any other officer or employe of the Government. not to pay under penalty of the law, has been sent to officers and employes who had been ingentleman in one of the Treasury bureaus complained. They represented that they were willing and anxious to contribute, earnestly desiring the success of the party to which they ing that a revision of the tariff could not be owed their positions. But they were "between intelligently or safety made by piecemeal, or the devil and the deep sea"; they were told without careful investigation of the incidental that they would be punished by law if they paid, and were also told that they would be hered to that position, the present difficulties discharged it they did not pay. The Secrewould have been avoided. But, if it was tary had power to relieve their anxiety on

breath. Of this number 458 were sent out in | in connection with the Internal Revenue bill, | it clear that they could safely pay the course of the week. At this date in 1881 | there was the more urgent necessity of agree- | if they pleased, an opinion of the Attorneyment to vote down any and every change in General was asked, and the opinion is to be

It is understood that the opinion of Attorneyof little visitors that was sent out returned on the Senate continue to discredit itself in the General Brewster holds that a member of Con-Saturday, and their happy, brown faces showed eyes of the people, by random and reckless gress is not an officer of the United States votes and wanton tinkering, before it comes within the meaning of the statute. Apparently back to the conclusion that a tax and tariff not much searching was necessary. The very bill cannot be intelligently or safely passed by act itself which prohibited certain payments hope that they will be greatly increased. haphazard votes in open Senate? The country for political purposes, if intelligently read, cluded in its provisions. For it prescribes that any officer or employe who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be at once will not have much respect for the men who discharged from the service of the United knock the whole system of taxation to pieces States. Now, a member of Congress clearly in order to secure the favor of little knots or cannot be discharged, as aforesaid. But there are judicial decisions, also, that Senators are not civil officers of the United States. The Civil Service Reform Association has evidently attempted to put a construction upon the act which it will not bear. If payments to members of Congress, for any political purpose, are to be prohibited by law, it must be done by

some law not yet enacted. Behind this lies the question, not touched by the Attorney-General, probably, whether political payments to members of Congress ought to be prohibited. As a rule, the members of Congress are the very persons to whom officers and employes of the Government look for appointment and for retention in office. Until the public service has been altogether reconstructed, this must almost inevitably be the case with a great proportion of the subordinate officials. By influence of members of Congress most of them get into office, and come to be preferred to other applicants for the same position, and to such inflaence only can they look for continuance in their positions when changes take place. A request for political contributions by a member of Congress, therefore, has more force than a demand from almost any official. For the member, if refused, has only to whisper to the other member to whose influence the refusing employe owes his position. If such requests are anywhere demoralizing in tendency, so that they ought to be prohibited, certainly they are

But it is just as well to remember that a law which cannot be enforced is incomparably more pernicious than the absence of law, A bad practice may be demoralizing, but it cannot be as demoralizing as an impotent statute. Laws that are like pie-crust, made only to be broken, bring all exercise of law-making authority into contempt. Is it not particularly worth while, therefore, at the present stage of proceedings, for Civil Service reformers to consider soberly and dispassionately whether any law of this sort can possibly be enforced? Persons who apply and persistently beg for Government positions, in nine cases out of ten, know that they are expected to do something in return. If the party puts them into desirable office they expect and intend to help at that time, if not afterward, to keep the party in power. Until the reformer has changed the mode of selection, is it possible for him to alter the consequences? Ten thousand modes of evasion can be devised by which the employe will be just as firmly held to the understanding had at the time of his appointment as he is now. Is it not utterly impossible to reach them by law so long as the mode of appointment remains what it is ?

DEBATES AND DOG-FIGHTS. The public business at Washington has been conducted of late with an amount of vulgarity his associates blantly tell the Deputies that and bad temper which recalls old times. Even one of their members cannot be driven young men can remember when threats of perfrom office without the overturn of the sonal violence and still worse offences were whole Ministry, the lauguid and dis- ordinary incidents of a debate in Congress; parited efforts which are made to protect but we flattered ourselves that better manners what is nominally known in France as Cabi- had been permanently established in the net government will end in a complete Capitol when the race of swashbuckling and surrender. Whatever may be the outcome of nigger-owning gentlemen who used to come up THE WEATHER.-Tubung local observations in to enforce existing laws if all producers are the last Ministerial flurry, it would be to Washington with their pistols and brandydeate warmer and clear or fair weather. Tem- allowed to seil at rettil, with no restraint as idle to suppose that the Deputies will abandon bottles disappeared from the stage of affairs. It perature yesteroay: Highest, 88°; lowest, 67°; to amount save such as their own sense of pretensions which menace the independence of is to be feared that our felicitations were preimpose. Probably it would be about the Executive Departments. They elect the mature. The style of misbehavior has changed; President of the Republic; the Premier they but that is all. The old-fashioned bullying can dismiss by a single adverse vote; the per- and damning has given place to a modified sound dependence of each Minister upon their sort of scandal cuphemistically called a "perpleasure will give them absolute supremacy smal explination," in which honorable gentlemen berate each other as "thieves" and "liars"; and after much foul and exciting lanof M. Gambetta in making a Cabinet question | guage the incident is brought to a close by an agreement to wipe the blackguardism out of

Unfortunately there is no breach of parliamentary decorum so gross that newspapers are not found ready to applaud that part of it which has been committed by a man of their own party. Messrs, Jones and Brown having berated each other like fishwives for an hour or so, both equally abusive and equally in the wrong. The Btatherskate announces next morning with stirring head-lines that Jones has made a scathing exposure of Brown's villany, and which has made the position of M. de Frey- Brown has writhed under the merited castigation. The Daily Humbug, on the contrary, describes the affair as an outrageous partisan assault upon the memory of Brown's grandmother, and calls our attention to the magnificent style in which Jones was crushed by the the Deputies. They are not the advisers of a indignant statesman. Next week perhaps both President elected by the people for a definite papers will forget their encouragement of disorder and complain of the scandalous scenes are they on executive committee comprising | in Congress. The fact is that a certain class of journals uniformly act upon the assumption chamber, like the Government of the day in | that all men love a fight. There is a fundamental bentality in human nature not yet entirely suppressed by civilization; and that explains why the metropolis of America pays \$25,000 to see a brace of ruffians pound each other, why Washington correspondents grow wild with interest when Senators and Repre sentatives imitate the quarrels of the bar-room and why The Family Spy and The New-York Stabber find a profit in continual vituperation. We please curseives with the reflection that both journalism and politics are much more decent than they were fifty years ago; but in reality scarrillty pays as well as ever. The New-York Sower has a prosperous successor which continues to make a business of "showing ap" some prominent person every day, and to vaunt " The Sever's exposure of the Wall Street gang, and The Sewer's exposure of the "Washington gaug, and The Sewer's exclusive "account of the flagrant act of dishonesty com-" mitted by the Secretary of State when he was "eight years old, now communicated at a great "expense by his own nurse." These papers know the taste of their renders. There is a certain order of intelligence which delights in seeing somebody "take the hide off a lellow," without any regard to the justice of the case; which does not care for arguments, but gloats over "You're a liar!" "You're a thief!" as a sional Committee. Thereupon a lady and a knock-down blow; which half consciously resents decorum as an affectation, and enjoys a scandal that brings higher men down to its own level; and the readers of this order yield their own papers a very handsome support. If we have made progress since the days of

The Rowdy Journal it is not by sup; ressing Colonel Diver and his kind, but by opposing to there a different style of public discussion, founded upon the principle that neither a desk in a newspaper office nor a desk in Congress homes, gaining strength and health with every | deemed best to open the tariff question at all | the latter point. But, in order to make | absolves its occupant from the responsibilities

of a gentleman; and the experiment has been tried long enough to prove that though there may be money in dog-fighting, justice and decency after all are the surest titles to influence. It is the respectable people who are making the history of America.

PERSONAL.

Mr. John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is spending the summer at Deer Park, Md.

Queen Victoria has just given at Windsor Castle a ball to the servants of the Royal household, for the first time since the marriage of the Princess Louise, cleven years ago.

An excellent water-color portrait of Mr. Alexan-Mr. Horace Bradley, of Atlanta, Ga. It is of two-thirds length, and is said to be vivid, vigorous and life-like in tone.

Mr. George Augustus Sala has consented to be the first president of the first Journalists' Club in the British metropolis. The organization will have its rooms in Fleet-st., and include among its members both London and country members of the pro-

Mlle. Feyghine, the young actress at the Comedie Francaise, Paris, who made a great hit on the strength of a romantic story of her Russian birth, turns out after all to be no Muscovite. She was born in Paris, and there has been no Russian among her ancestors for three generations at least.

Henri Rochefort declined to attend the great banquet at the Hotel de Ville, Paris, on July 13, on the ground that he finds it difficult to chat pleasantly with people who helped to send him among canni-bals, and who, to prevent his escape or his jumping into the sea, has him locked up in a cage on deck, like a wild beast.

Mr. J. Ezekiel, a young American sculptor, for some years resident in Kome, has finished and had placed in the Coreoran Art Gallery, Washington, past was served. The Rev. Robert Collyer presided, and marble statues of Titian and Leonardo da Vinci. They have occupied most of his time for the past two years, and are the seventh and eighth finished of the cieven he has contracted to execute for the

Lady Wilde's Saturday receptions are described as forming a most agreeable rendezvous, not only for esthetes, but for writers, actors, painters, and even politicians and would-be philosophers. The guests all meet on even tooting, as they are ushered up a quaint starcase into cosey salons, illuminated by a dim rosy-hued light, where they are are reeted by their hostess with a graceful courtesy which is her characteristic charm.

The Hon, J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, called the other evening, while in Norwich, Conn., at the house of Mr. John F. Slater, whose name is so well known in connection with the princely fund given for the education of the Southern negroes. Messrs, Meses Pierce and H. B. Norton happened to call in at the same time, and they, with their host, made up a purse of \$1,100 for the benefit of the sufferers from the recent cyclones in Iowa.

A council of Juvenile Good Templars in England having memorialized the Queen, thanking her for having refused to accept a bouquet from the Monte Carlo gambling-house, while she was at Mentone, Mr. Pousonby makes reply that, although her Majesty would have refused such a bouquet had it been sent, no such bouquet was sent, and therefore no such refusal was given. The gardener of the Casmo Gardens did send her a bouquet, without the knowledge of his employers, but even it was declined by her Majesty, for fear an acceptance might be misunderstood.

Dr. Schweinfurth, who has been travelling in the Vailey of the Nile, wrote not long ago that "everywhere there is one voice for Arabi Pacha; everywhere there is a childish joy that a gennine Egyptian character has asserted itself, and the people are proud of it. Everywhere there is the same Mussulman tendency to socialism; the people are enthusiastic for a republic. The fellaheen are perfeetly content with the present Government; the memory of Ismail is to them like that of Napoleon III. in France—all execute him. The European traveller in the interior is everywhere honored, and have nowhere experienced the least want of spect and courtesy.

Ex-Governor Courad Baker, of Indiana, is a law parener of the Ron. Thomas A. Hendricks, and the acquaintance and intimate friendship of the two dates from the State campaign of 1868, when the former was the successful Republican and the latter the bestern Democratic Cubernatorial candidate. In that hot contest they learned to appreciate each other's abilities, and when, in 1876, B. ker regarded himself as out of policies, and Hendricks was detected in his race for the Vice-Presidency, they painted their names on the same shingle, and have some then ocen carrying on one of the best law offices in the State.

The canvass for delegates to the Hd Vermont Congressional Convention is more spirited (has

"I was the individual cause," says Mr. J. H. Carter, the veteran theatrical manager, of Cleveland,] " of Clara Morris's going upon the stage. In 1862, ought to Cleveland. We boarded with a Mrs. Miller, and in the same house were two young girls, about fifteen years old, and their mothers. The girls got acquainted with mine, and wished to see them perform. My girls begged me to let the two go behind the stage to witness the performance. I complied, and the two misses became influented and wanted to go on the stage. Each asked her mother sconsent. One mother said 'no'; the other 'yes,' The girl whose mother said 'yes' went upon the stage had became the noted Cara Morris. The ther girl is the wife of a master blacksmith, the nother of a troop of children, and resides in Cari-

General Skobeleff's ideas of the future of Russia were drawn up by him shortly before his death in a Lake Maranocook, August 30. Several stands will be grandum, which has now been published, partly as follows: "The political and unifrary ideas which must in future form the basis of our policy are those by which I have been guided, remembering, as I did, the solemn words of the late Emperor addressed to me before starting for the Tekke expedition. To my mind the Central Asian question is perfectly clear and simple. If it do not enable us in a comparatively short time to take seriously in hand the Eas ern question itself, why the Asiatic hide is not worth the tanning. I venture to think that sooner worth the tanning. I venture of think that sooner or later Kussian istatesiaen will recognize the fact that Kinsia must have the Bosphorus; that thousand in the tendence of the theoretic fact that the same that kinsia must have the Bosphorus; that upon this depends not only her greatness but her very security from invasion, and, by implication, the development of her manufacturing and commercial centres. No one, I suppose, will dispute that so long as we are weigned down by the Poish and West Kuseran questions, all regular progress, in the truly tational sense of the word, will be extremely afficient. At present, in spite of the blood that we have poured forth, all our frontiers are open to hostine aitacks, competing us to maintain an immense army; white the Poilsh difficulty, thanks to the complications arising from the Austro-German alliture, keeps as in a perpetual state or sege. Not until she dominates the posphorus can Kussia make and if the dominates the Despherus can Russia make an irrevocable Finis Folonia,"

GENERAL NOTES.

The citizens of New-Haven are divided upon he question waether or not the old stare House, which as long defaced the beautiful City Green, small be removed or repaired. Hartford having become the sole apital of the state several years ago, New-Haven h. . onger any need of a State House, but, ugly as the niding is, many people are disposed to keep an uncient the standar. It has been suggested that it should repaired and made the same of a public library; but egeneral opinion, so far us it is 8 occu yet expressed, must be a rout the modify structure is past renember, and ought to be put one of eight.

A fungus, of the musaroom tribe, has exerted the wonderful strength which belongs to a grow ng plant by pushing its head through a solid aspnait floor at the Niagara cievator, in Buffalo. On Wednesday ast the surface of the floor was observed to have bulged upward at a certain point, and the next day the mash! oom made its appearance, to the great asionishment of verybedy who saw it. Speaking of mushrooms, an ingenions Frenchman is now cultivating an experimental ped of the edible variety in Mammoth Cave. Forty pounds of extra ane musarooms have been thus raised in James than darkness, and the enterprise is likely to be put on a commercial basis in the near future.

In his book, "Four Years in the Saddle," Colonel " Harry " Gilmor, famous as "The Robe itaider," tells now in the first day's light at Gettysburg he captured the flag of the 149th Regiment, New-York Vounteers, General Barnum has convinced the Southern officer that the 149 n was not in the first day's fight and that the captured flag must have belonged to some other regiment. Colonel Gilmor has courteously acknowledged his mistake, and the correspondence was read annot great applease at the Soldiers' Reunion in Syracuse on Monday last. The lag of the 149th Regi-ment was never captured, but has just been objected for safe keeping in the County Clerk's office at Syracuse.

Two French Deputies, Mm. Girault and Bellot, have formulated a bill which will certainly never be passed, but which is likely to be remembered as a curi-

osity. They propose in a word to tax the idle. They contend that idleness is a scourge which corrupts and degrades society, and that those who desire to enjoy it ought to pay for the privilege. Their bill provides that laborers, employes engaged in commerce or in any industry, literary men, officials, and farmers shall be rerarded as the productive classes; that all others in-cluding the overseers of landed property and those who engage in occupation whether of hand or head, merely for pleasure, shall be subject to a fixed duty of 100 frames

A Neapolitan engineer, Signor Melisurgo, has published a long article to show that the much-le ared short line to Rome, via Gaeta, would be the ruin of Naples, "Gaeta was and is," he writes, " a peninsula renowned for its noble and celebrated port. The people to this day are ardent mariners, but want a base of operations, and this base would be afforded by a direct line to Rome, via Gaeta. Gaeta has not only a fine port, but is a der H. Stephens has just been painted, from life, by beautiful place of residence. The panerama is magnificent, the promontory resembles that of Misena. From the height Monte Circula, the smiling Ponza Islands, and, in the distance, Ischia, Procida, and Capri, are vistble. In ancient time the neighborhood was the pleasure resort of the Romans. We have no good port at Naples, there are no docks, no quays where ships can unload and the cost of unloading, etc., comes, on the average, to 25 france the ton. Sacta put within one bour from to 25 francs the ion. Stata put within one hour from Naples, and directly connected with Rome; with a line of railway leading into the Abruzzi, with its magnificent port; with the wooden quays like those used in England and America, which can be constructed in less than a year, and cost little; Gaeta with land to be soil cleap, with aimost no numerical target, with creeking sailors, would, in less time than one thinks, become an important e-mimercal deport." As an in-witable result, he argues. Naples would be left out in the cold.

The passengers on board the White Star. steamship Baltle, which sailed hence for Liverpool on July 1, found when the glorious Fourth arrived that here was sufficient talent among them for a creditable celebration of the National holiday, and a programme was accordingly arranged and carried out with much enthusiasm. During the afternoon the sallors, by direction of the captain, gave an exhibition of their peculiar sports. Immediately after dinner the intellectual remade a felicitous speech. Captain Parsell proposed the tonst, "The President of the United States," and Mr. Chauncey M. Depew responded. Among other things he said: "I remember well the Fourths of my early days, and the manner of their celebration, and how invariably it was the custom to swist the tail of the British lion. I recollect on one occasion it was my for tune to deliver an address in which I endeavored to perform this duty; and I well remember the disappointnent I experienced when I found that Palmerste no notice of that speech." Mr. Colliver expressed the respect and admiration of the American people for "The English Queen." Mr. Emory A. Storrs amswered for "The Day we Celebrate." Colonel Thomas W. Knox spoke for "The American Abroad." and Judge Hossiey, of Checimait, responded to "Great Britain and this greater Britain."

POLITICAL NEWS.

General A. B. Weaver's experience while stumping in Texas in aid of the Independents leads him to think that sectionalism is about dead in that State, He bedreves also that it is rapidly disappearing from all parts of the South.

Congressman Proctor Knott is considered as lefinitely in the field for the Kentucky Governorship, He is reported to have written a letter last week making an announcement to that effect. It is neanowiesized that he will make a strong candidate to bend the Demo-

The movement to change the time for the seembling of the California Republican State Convention has been disapproved by the State Central Commitfee. It adheres to the original plan of having a short and sharp campaign. The proposition to hasten the mointenance is said to have "originated with some leath-er headed folks who are trightened by the beating of the Democratic tem-forms."

Ex-Senator Buckalow is encouraged over the outlook for the Democratic party in Pennsylvania. He es no prospect of harmon; between the Republican factions, and with good organization and a vigorous sampaign he believes a Democratic victory is pras-ically certain. "We have seldom had a better oppor-tunity," he is reported as saying, "and I am trustful that we shall be wise enough not to sacruce it."

Congressman Crapo's boom for the Governership of Massichusetts receives a fresh start by the Boston Proceller's declaring in favor of his nomination. It believes that "he presents to the Republican party the possibility of a nomination tent will guarantee has mony in the convention, insure unity and on husbach in the canvass, command an out-insuloned victory at the polls in November, and give to the Old Bay State an-other admirable Governor for 1883."

The Ohio Republicans are well satisfied with the tickes and pistform of the Democratic State Convention. The failure to take any etand open the quesions at issue in the canvass will not earry the floating

usual in that State. There are several strong aspirants working for the nomination, the most prominent of whom are Congressman Gront, W. P. Dillingham and Justice Poland. The candidacy of the latter has been the chief source of bitterness in the contest, cused of packing caucuses and using o he means to control the choice of delegates. The tion meets next Wednesday.

The severe rasping that the Democratic organs have been giving the party's Congressional Campaign Committee appears to be having some effects The Washington Star says that " the Democratic cars paign managers are holding some scrious consultations with regard to the conduct of the Congressional catvass. The Oregon election seems to have opened their eyes to the fact that dead issues, do not inflience votes.

One of the incidents of the Republican campeign in Matne will be a regular Western barbecue at erected and as many mass-meetings will be held at the same time. Special trains will be run from the remotest parts of the State and a brass band will be present from

The decision in favor of the rightfullyelected members of Congress in several of the southern contested election cases has encouraged the Republicans to plan an energetic campaign this year's elections. The Republicans of the Hd Distriet of Florida, which is now represented by Congressman Bisoce, have called their convention for Ag-gust 23 and issued an address in which they say: "Prejudice against the participation of the colored race in political affairs should be reprozened and destroyed. His citizenship is immovably fixed in the orgame and supreme law, and the suppression of his vote or the denial to him of any right is as great a crime as it is in the case of any other critical. Let every chirch

Of the delegates elected to the Kansas Republican State Convention only a small minority favors the renomination of Governor St. John. The war upon him in the Republican papers continues also to be as energetic as ever. Nevertheless the Governor remains confident and says: "I will be nominated without question, and will be elected by a majority larger than ever. Not because I am the candidate, but to vimileate a principle that I advocate. I have been a temperance man in practice and theory, and all my life advocated principles that all are in earnest about. I will be Gov-erner of Kansas when Problemen will prohibit in ear-nest before my next term expires. Boasts that Prohibierner of Kalisas when Prohlution witt prohibition as a most before my next term expires. Houses that Prohibition is a radiance will not be quoted in localities like Like After finishing my work as Governor of this Stace I am through, and would not, if I could, be United States Senator. My fanaricisms would not avail me there, I have no doubt that I would faste into a very mortifying existence."

PUBLIC OPINION.

STIRRING ISSUES.

Prom The Circlent Leader (Rep.)

The platform of the Georgia Democracy seems to consist of two planks, the pointes of the day dies and no interference with moonenhiers.

COWARDICE ON BOTH SIDES. COWARDICE ON BOTH SIDES.

From The St. Louis (tobe homocrat (lept))
The trouted with the Pennsylvania Republicans is that one faction is afraid and the other "dasa"thaving got by the ears in senseless fassion, and agrig discovered the possible consequences, both sides made overtures. The regulars proposed four bases of compositions, and the bothers refused them all, rearing that it was a trick of the lady-peary to get alread. Next the bothers marked out a course which might produce harmony, and now the regulars have declined with an change, and the bother publican which might pear the publican party wants in Polaneyivania is no base and no auti-boss, no stall warts and no fill-forceds, no Cameron, but a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together. Under the care manages he removerate are quite likely to earry the State. What gain that will be to any Republican we are at a loss to see.

A HUMILIATING BACKDOWN.

A HUMILIATING LACKDOWN. What a beautitut position the Democratic arry of Indiana occupies before the people at this june are. Beaten, driven back, scourged by the force of page